WASHINGTON

Animated Debate in the House on the Bill to Readmit Alabama into the Union.

The Freedmen's Bureau to be Continued Another Year.

Debate in the Senate on the Funding Bill.

The Alleged Fictitions Destruction of Government Bonds Pronounced a Hoax by the Retrenchment Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1868.

The President's Trial. The question of the number of days to be allowed the President to prepare his trial excites far greater Interest in the House than in the Senate. The manngers will do all in their power to drive the case forard as rapidly as possible. They are already stipulating that ten days is all that shall be allowed, and they hope to succeed in this design; and it is the intention of the House to take a recess as soon as the investigation commences. The radical Senators are not sanguine of being able to hasten the matter, nor of a conviction. It is almost certain that six republican Senators will vote conservatively on questions involving the President's rights, and many concede that the same number ill fail the party on the final issue. There is no feeling of elation among the impeachers in view of the testimony that will be taken in reference to the sident's Western tour. It is certain that all the facts concerning that journey will be developed, those touching General Grant and other distinguished tomers at the time it was asserted that the General left the party at Cleveland in disgust. The real cause of his switching off and turning up at Detroit must come out in the progress of the trial.

to-day, at which, besides discussing some arrange-ments for the trial of the President, they examined Johnson in his summer tour to the West in 1866. These gentlemen reported the President's speech at Ceneral Rutter, who is more interested in this part of the indictment against the President than the other managers, because it relates particularly to his artiele, conducted the examination of the witnesses.

The Abolition of Taxes on Manufactures. The Pinance Committee of the Senate discussed for over two hours to-day the bill passed by the House yesterday repealing the tax on manufactures. The committee regard the proposed change in the law of so much importance that they will consider it fully before reporting it to the Senate. The main point on which they want to be satisfied is whether the repeat of the tax will affect the revenue to such an extent as to necessitate onerous taxation on other things. It is possible the bill will be amended, but it will no doubt be passed nearly in the same shape as it came from the House.

The Senthern Mail Service. The Post Office Department to-day ordered the Baltimore and Washington mails for and from New Orleans to be transferred to the route via Lynchburg. Va., and Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., the railroad companies having submitted a new schedule and promising sure connections in the future. The mails between New York and Philadelphia and New Orleans will continue on the route via Louisville, Ky., until the performances of the Knoxville route under the new schedule shall have been fairly tested.

Diplomatic Appointments Confirmed. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of J. Ross Browne as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and Charles K. Tuckerman, of New York, as Minister Resident to Greece.

The Admission of Montana Into the Union. John P. Bruce, of Virginia City, Montana, is here for the purpose of obtaining an enabling act for the ssion of that Territory into the Union as a State. He represents that he has received much encourage ment from members, and states that Montana has sixty-2ve thousand inhabitants.

The following cases were considered in the Supreme Court to-day:-No. 98, the South Fork Canal Company, appellant, vs. Gordon, appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern district of California. Argument concluded. Tome et al., plaintiffs in error vs. I'u Bols at al., in error to the Circuit Court for the de triet of Maryland. Argued.
The Frenty Ecoween the United States and

the North German Confederation.
The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had a protracted discussion this morning over the Ranthe United States relative to the rights of naturalized American citizens. With the exception of one unim-portant, amendment the treaty will be reported to the Senate as it came from the State Department.

push the treaty to ratification as soon as possible. The Appropriation Bills in the Senate. The Senate Committee on Appropriations will, at the instance of the heads of departments, put the figures in the Appropriation bills now before it som what higher than the House. All the Appropristion biles will be in readiness to be reported from he committee as soon as the Senate can act

At the instance of Mr. Seward Senator Sumner will

A designation composed of six Indians, of the Sac arri Fox tribe, from the Kansas reservation, in Ocage county, under the care of Indian Agent Wiley, have arrived here and have gone to the Department of the Interior this morning to make a treaty with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the purpose of exchanging their present lands for a low reservation in the Indian country, in accordance with the lane commitations held with the United States Special Commission.

Death of Colonel Timethy P. Andrews. Celonel Fimsthy P. Andrews died this afternoon, aged about seventy-six years. He entered the military service as paymaster forty-six years ago, was appointed general paymaster in September, 1962, and retired in November, 1864, since which time he had been President of the Board for the Examination of Paymasters and inspectors of the Fay Department.

A Queer Policical Movement in Washington.

A Queer Political Movement in Washington.
(Washington (March 16) correspondence of the Boston Post—dem.)

A new movement among our political managers is being developed, intended to uring forward chief Justice Chyse as the conservative candidate for the Presidence. These managers comend that Judge Chase was originally a democrat of the strictost school, and secreted from the party of the strictost school, and secreted from the party of the stoliton issue; but as that issue is no longer in existence he now occupies a fair position to be made available in the next Presidential contest. Such is the talk among those who in a great measure run the party machinery, and a very decided feeling is being created in favor of Judge Chase as the numined of the democratic party. In the meantime the radicals are not backward in expressing their distrust of him as presiding officer in the Court of Impeaching in their fear that he will yet spoil their game and allow the President to escape.

upon the people of the Territory. Laid on the

npon the people of the Territory. Laid on the table.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of M. Y., presented a memorial of shipbuilders and owners of New York asking the remission of duties on ship building materials. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several petitions were presented for the reduction of the army and navy and other expenses of the government, and suitably referred.

Mr. Buckalen, (dem.) of Pa., presented a petition of publishers of Philadelphia, praying for some remedy for difficulties arising from a decision by the Postmaster of Philadelphia charging postage on city circulation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a remonstrance of citizens of Pennsylvania against pending legislation of Congress, more particularly the bill affecting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and conferring certain powers on the General of the Army. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Supreme Court, and conferring certain powers on the General of the Army. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., presented a petition of morocco manufacturers of New Jersey that goat skins and sumae be relieved from duty, and that the two and a half per cent internal revenue tax on manufactured morocco be removed and the import duty increased fifteen per cent. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Amendment of The Judiciary Laws.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, called up a bill to amend the Judiciary act of December 24, 1789. He explained that it had been prepared at the instance of the Treasury Department, and that it authorizes writs of error to be taken to the Supreme Court, where suits were brought in regard to the collection of internal revenue after the money had been paid into the Treasury. The bill was passed.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., moved that the Senate non-concur in the House amendment to the bill directing that the proceeds, of captured and abandoned property be paid into the Treasury, and that a committee of conference be appointed.

Mr. Trumbell, (rep.) of Ill., moved as an amendment that the Senate agree to the House amendment that the Senate agree to the House amendment that the Senate agree to the House amendment, which strikes out the appropriation of \$100,000 to the use of the Secretary of the Treasury in defending suits against the same, &c.

The motion was lost—16 to 26—and the motion of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to.

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THE FUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHEBMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, the Funding bill was again taken up.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, took the floor in opposition to the bill. He proposed to amend the bill by substituting twenty years instead of ten years, so as to make the bond payable in forty years, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after twenty years, principal and interest payable in coin and free from taxation. He took strong ground against Mr. Sherman's position in favor of paying off the five twenties in legal tender notes unless the bondholders would accept the proposed five per cent bonds. He contended that a great inajority of the bondholders would fund their bonds into a twenty year bond; that the longer the loan the more popular it would be. He claimed that the Congress had always contemplated the payment of the principal of the debt in gold, otherwise they would have allowed but six per cent instead of seven and three-tenths, as they had, allowing the extra one and three-tenths per cent to make the currency interest equal to gold interest apon a gold principal. Section five of the act of February 25, 1862, specially appropriated the coin duties on imports—first, to the payment of the interest on the public debt; second, to a sinking fund, for the payment of the principal out of the issue of \$830,000,000 of the original seven-thrities. The poorer and middle classes took 2,877,313 bonds, being fifties, one hundreds and five hundreds, and probably the capitalists only took the 371,107 one thousand dollar bonds. Repudiation would therefore fall heaviest upon the mechanics, laboring men, &c., who, when appealed to in the day of our assistance, that we should fulfill our promises. He needed neither the example of foreign nations nor the argument of a shrewd lawyer to tell him what was right between man and man and nation and nation. The most sacred thing in life next to man's daity to God was to fulfill a simple of the foreigners who spewed out the rebel bonds and came

and reconstruction he expected to make them in one speech.

Mr. Sherman withdrew his point of order, and Mr. Dixon addressed the Senate at length, arraigning the republican party for its polley towards the South. He reviewed the whole ground of reconstruction. Reading from a speech of Mr. Sumner the assertion that Congress had put the destinies of the South into the hands of the blacks, he appealed to them for the enfranchisement, not of the black, but of the white race. He reminded those who charged the conservatives and President Johnson with a desire to deliver the country into the hands of bloody handed rebeis that the present presiding officer (Mr. Wade) had, in January, 1896, supported the policy of Mr. Johnson, and had said that had Mr. Lincoln's policy been like it he would have supported that also. Had that example been followed the present ruinous condition of things would have been avoided.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dixon's remarks the bill was laid over.

was laid over.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT pro lem. appeinted as the Committee of Conference on the amendments to the bill in regard to proceeds of captured and abandoned property Messrs. Edmunds, Fessenden and Trumbuil.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS at a quarter before four the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11, 1868, Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the restoration of Captain Thomas H. Stevens to his position in the

navy. Recommitted. INVALID PENSION APPROPRIATION BELL. Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, with recommendations that they be non-concurred in and that a committee of conference be appointed. It was

that a committee of conference be appointed. It was so ordered.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the General of the Army, stating, in answer to the House resolution of Monday last, that according to General Medde's reports there had been 70,812 votes cast mider the Recommental laws for the adoption of the Alabama State constitution and 1.005 against it. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morolage hour, to the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee of Freedmen's Alfairs continuing in force the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from July 16, 1868, and directing the Secretary of War to re-establish it where it has been wholly or in part discontinued, provided he shall be satisfied that the present safety of the fraedmen shall require it. The substitute was read as follows:—Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in her the following:—

That the act entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of fraedmen and relugges," approved flarch à 1866, and the act exitted. An act to continue in force and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of the term of the proposes, "passed on the late of the proposes," passed on the late of the proposes of the term of the proposes of the term of the proposes, "passed on the late of the proposes of the term of the proposes, "passed on the late of the proposes of the term of the proposes, "passed on the late of the proposes of the term of the proposes, "passed on the late of the proposes of the term of the proposes, "passed on the late of the proposes of the term of the proposes of the term of the proposes, "passed on the late of the proposes of the proposes of the term of the passed on the late of the proposes of the term of the proposes of the term of the proposes of the term of the

their fear that he will yet spoil their game and allow the President to escape.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1502.

FETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

Mr. CONRENGE, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of citizens of the Junternational Copyright jaw.

Referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

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Also a memorial from a large number of citizens of laws applicable thereto.

Petition of the same whether the presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of the volunteer service now on duty in Jefferson country. Colorard, pennostrating against the administion of that Territary as a State stigmather administion of that Territary as a State stigmather administion of that Territary as a State stigmather administration of the administration of the transfer enacted, That the unexpended or in any way interfered with until such State that the condition of freedimen which is an expense of the such state shall have been administrating against the administration of the committee on the Library.

Also a memorial from a large number of citizens of laws applicable thereto.

Service of the such that the present and reduces, which we been or may be refained by the Commissioner where the same shall be required for the proper exemption of the proper exemption of the such state of the such states and shall not be administration of the such states and the constitutional relations with the government of the constitutional relations of the fact the freediment and the forest states and shall be day represented in the freediment and the forest states and shall be day represented in the fact that the government of the condition of the states and shall be day represented in the fact the freediment and the forest states and shall be day represented in the fact the freediment and the forest states and shall be day represented in the forest states and shall be day represented in the forest s

date of their appointment as are now provided by law for their respective graces and duties if the dates of their muster out and dischage; and such officers so retimed shall have respectively the same authority and jurisdiction as now conferred upon officers of the littrean by act of Congress passed on the little of July, in the year 1866.

Mr. Elilott, (rep.), of Mass., addressed the House in advocacy of the bitl and in defence of the Freedmen's Bureau, in regard to which the public mind had been led astray by the statements of the President in his vetoes and speeches, as if those statements came from a person on whose word reliance could be placed. But the people ought not to rely on the statements of facts; they would find in the end that they would be carried so far from truth that if a ray of fight it would take a million times as fast as a ray of fight it would take a million times as long to reach them as it takes a ray of light to come from the same to the carth. (Laughter.) He did not wish to be extravagant, and believed he had put that rather strong. He declared that the whole amount of money taken from the Treasury of the United States for the support of the Bureau was \$3,\$47,854. He had been asked what the aggregate amount of appropriations made by Congress for the Preedmen's Bureau was and in answer to that he would say that the aggregate appropriations amounted to \$10,780,750.

Mr. Eldetted that the Bureau had come in Mr. Eldet as to the amount realized by the Bureau for the south.

Mr. Eldet replied that the Bureau had come in

sale and use of abandoned lands and property in use South.

Mr. Ellot replied that the Bureau had come in nossession of property abandoned by rebels and unrepentant owners, who deserved hanging, and that if the Bureau had been allowed to retain possession of such property the Treasury need not have been called on for any sum for its support. He charged upon the President and upon the President's supporters that it was because of their action and of their opposition that the expenses of the Bureau were not paid out of this abandoned property, as had been the design of Congress.

Mr. TRIMBLE, (idem.) of Ky., expressed a desire for information how Mr. Ellot could reconcile the theory that these freedmen were competent to frame institutions for the government of States with the fact that they had to be provided for by the Freemen's Bureau.

that they had to be provided for by the Freemen's Bureau.

Mr. ELIOT said he should not expect to satisfy the gentleman from Kentucky on that point.

Mr. TRIMBLE suggested that the gentleman might try to satisfy the country.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind., intimated that the country was already perfectly satisfied.

Mr. ELIOT closed his speech with a defence of the Bureau and of the laws establishing it. The republican party, he declared, was not to be afrighted back from its appointed work. There may have been corrupt and self-seeking men in that party, and unwise and ill considered measures adopted, but the great record of the party would remain. That party stood not on its defence; it needed no defence. It proposed to carry on attack, here at home, on the stump, by speech, by volce and by press. It proposed to carry on the fight against the slave-born power, beaten in the field, but hopeful yet by cunning strategy to undo the work which the national arms had accomplished.

The worning hour having expired the bill went

undo the work which the national arms had seem plished.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over till to-morrow.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties was taken from the Speaker's table and, on motion of Mr. PAINE, non-concurred in, and a committee of conference appointed.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

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THE ADMISSION OF ALBEMM.

THE HOUSE then, at half-past one o'clock, took up the bill for the admission of the State of Alabama.

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of Ill., a member of the Reconstruction Committee, opened the debate by a speech in support of the bill, contending that although the Reconstruction laws required a majority of the registered voters to vote on the proposed constitution, the State should nevertheles s be admitted—first, because that provision was unusual and improper, and, second, because intimidation was used to keep voters from the polls. The committee had had before it some two hundred affidavits, all tending to prove the latter fact; that a system of ostracism, social and financial, prevailed in Alabama; that loyal white men were deterred in thousands from voting, and that such an unprecedentedly severe storm had been raging in Alabama during the election period that thousands of voters had been kept from the polls, one man actually being drowned in attempting to swim a stream in order to get to the place of voting.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., inquired whether, assuming all those statements to be true, that would warrant a violation of the law of Congress.

Mr. Farnsworth repiled in the affirmative, both for himself and for the committee. All sorts of plans, he said, had been resorted to by the rebels there to prevent men voting; and the committee was satisfied that a large majority of the registered voters were in favor of the constitution, and would have voted for it if they could. Under all these circumstances the committee could see no reason why the people of Alabama should be told that Congress would go back on them, and that they should have togo through the whole work over again, particularly as under the new Supplementary Reconstruction law a simple majority of the persons voting would govern in all future elections.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that Alabama would be bound by

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it was not proposed to take her out of the Union again; but Alabama would be stopped from going behind the bill for her admission.

dmission.

Mr. Loan inquired the number of white votes cast n the Alabama election?
Mr. Farnsworth could not inform him; but tated that there were thirty thousand white men in labama in full accord with the liberty-loving people

Alabama in full accord with the hoerey-to-mg for the State.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., stated that but one thousand men voted against the constitution, and they were supposed to be white men who did vote.

Mr. Loan asked what assurance there was that if Alabama were admitted it would not be found after the next election in the hands of the rebel paty?

Mr. Farnsworth replied that there was enough to satisfy the committee that a very large majority of the voters in Alabama were in favor of the constitution was received.

the next election in the hands of the rebel paty?

Mr. Parssworth repied that there was enough to satisfy the committee that a very large majority of the voters in Alabama were in favor of the constitution. He alluded again to the intimidation exercised and the rhreats used in the rebel papers against all who would vote for it.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., inquired whether the loyal blacks in Alabama were in the habit of reading rebel papers?

Mr. Farssworth repiled that the loyal blacks were usually as capable of reading rebel papers or any other papers as the disloyal whites were in his colleague's (Mr. Ross') district.

Mr. Boyer, (dem.) of Pa., inquired whether any witnesses had been examined before the committee, or whether the facts stated by the gentieman did not rest entirely on ex parte affidavits?

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., remarked that in the absence of his colleage (Mr. Farnsworth) three witnesses had been examined before the committee.

Mr. Eldridge subsequently remarked that, so far as the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), a member of the committee, had any knowledge, there were no witnesses examined.

Mr. Kerr (dem.) of Ind., asked whether Congress had ever before, in the admission of a State, reserved the right to repeal the acts of such State?

Mr. Fanssworth suggested that in the admission of the gentleman's own State (indiana) conditions had been imposed.

Mr. Kerr admitted that there was a condition imposed in reference to the taxation of certain parts of the public lands, but any violation of that limitation

Mr. Keins admitted that there was a condition imposed in reference to the taxation of certain paris of the public lands, but any violation of that limitation was to be remedied in the courts, and now by another law of Congress, the Speaker would bear lim testimony, the courts had furnished that remedy.

Mr. Fainsworm asked where the courts got their

authority?
Mr. KERR—They got it from the constitution and Mr. KERR—They got it from the constraints have of the United States.
Mr. FARNSWORTH—They got it from Congress, and if Congress can clothe the courts with authority to execute a part of the compact, why cannot Congress itself do it?
Mr. KERR—It was not part of a compact; it was

Mr. KERR—It was not part of a compact; it was simply a condition relating to the public lands in which the State of Indiana never had any title.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., one of the minority members of the Committee on Reconstruction, took the floor in opposition to the bill. He disclaimed all knowledge of any report having been submitted to the committee, and said he knew nothing of such report until he saw it published in the newspapers this morning.

the committee, and said he knew nothing of such report until he saw it published in the newspapers this morning.

Mr. Stevers, of Pa., said that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) had been generally very attentive to his duties on the committee and very polite, but that nevertheless the very first thing that was read to the committee was a short report, and he was very much astonished to find that it had not been and this morning on the desse of members.

Mr. HULBURD, (rep.) of N. Y., concurred with the statement of Mr. Seevens. He recollected the reading of the report.

Mr. HULBURD replied that it was read y a Saturday night at a meeting held at the Chairman's rooms.

Mr. Bock declared that netther he nor his colleague (Mr. Brooks) had had notice of any such meeting. He went on to argue against the fell. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that all the reconstruction laws were constitution of Alabama had been rejected. Disguise it as they might, the simple question was whether Congress should force on the people of Alabama a constitution which every white man in the State loathed and abhorred. Out of 75,000 registered white votes, many of which had been given for the Convention, not one had been cast for the constitution. There were but 1,005 white votes given all told, and they were all against it. It would be much more mastly for Congress to remove the veil, which was too transparent for disguise, and to declare that Congress intended to hold and to treat the ten Southern for partisan purposes until they should yote according to the behests of Congress.

not to be placed under the control of a barbarous race, but rather to be held under a military government, exercised by men of their own race. Why should this bill be pussed now, when, if the assertion were true that a majority of voters in Alabama were in favor of the constitution, it would be sent back and be voted on again? Was it because it was necessary to have two Alabama Senators to vote for the impeachment of the President? Surely that would not be avowed. He warned Congress of the danger of putting too much power in the hand of General Grant—a man who had not skrunk from that would not be avowed. He warned Congress of the danger of putting too much power in the hands of General Grant—a mun who had not skrunk from sacrificing ten, twenty or thirty thousand men in the various battles of the Wilderness—lest he might turn out to be to Congress what Cromwell was to the Long Parliament. He appealed to Congress to profit by the example of the Amphyletryonic Council, who, when it was proposed after the war between Thrace and Lacedemonia to erect a monument in honor of a victory, said, "Yo; let nothing be done to perpetuate the fact that there ever was a strife between Greece and Thrace."

the fact that there ever was a strife between Greece and Thrace."

Mr. Arnell., (rep) of Tenn., next addressed the House in support of the bill.

The bill was laid aside temporarily,

Mr. Farnsworth stating that a vote would be asked to-morrow.

Appropriation necessary to carry out the Reconstruction Laws.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with a letter from General Meade, relative to the necessity of additional appropriations to carry out the Reconstruction acts, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Alleged Pictitious Destruction of Government alleged Pictitious Destruction of Government, to which was referred the investigation ordered last Monday as to the fictitious destruction of the bonds in the Treasury, made a report which he asked to have laid on the table and printed.

printed.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., asked whether the report embraced the lestimony?

struction of the bonds in the Treasury, made a report which he asked to have laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., asked whether the report embraced the testimony?

Mr. Noan Wrock said it did not. The Committee did not deem it necessary to incur the expense of primiting the testimony.

Mr. Logan objected to the reading of the report unless the evidence was also presented and read. That evidence would show that he was justified in making the statement, notwithstanding the fact the very evening the inquiry was ordered a telegram had been sent to the Associated Press that his statement was without foundation. He did not intend to permit any imputation to be made on his veracity.

Mr. VAN WYGK explained that there was no fraud or suspicion of fraud in the matter, he thought it his duty, not as a member of Congress, but as a citizen of the United States, to make the facts known and remove the alarm and apprehension which the statement of the gentleman from Illinois was calculated to produce. He proceeded to explain in detail how the misapprehension had arisen.

A somewhat heated colloquy took place between Messrs, Logan and Van Wyck, the former contending that in justice to him the evidence which sustained his statement should be published, and the later holding that the committee had only been influenced by the public aspect of the question, and had not deemed the veracity of the gentleman from Illinois or on the statement which he had made in the House.

Mr. VAN HYCK said in question at all.

Mr. Lakins, (rep.) of N.Y., corroborated the statement of Mr. Van Wyck, and declared that there was nothing in the despatch in question which should be tortured into a reflection on the personal character of the gentleman from Illinois or on the statement which he had made in the House.

Mr. Valkins, (rep.) of N.J., another member of the committee, disclaimed any idea on the part of the committee, said he had just seen the clerk who reported the testimony, and that in council to have the ready to more tha

nd call them honest men.

Mr. Logan gave way to a motion to adjourn and ne House at five o'clock adjourned.

THE ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

Report of the Retrenchment Committee Relative to False Certificates of the Destruction of \$10,640,000 of United States Bonds. WASHINGTON, March 11, 1868.

Mr. Van Wyck, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, to whom was referred the following re-

Resolved. That the Committee on Retrenchment be and is hereby instructed to investigate the charges made by the gentleman from illinois (Mr. Logan) in reference to the false certificates of the destruction of \$18,840,000 of United States bonds, to report to this House to-morrow—

Would respectfully state that they examined a

number of witnesses and find the following facts:-That the paper on which bonds are printed is issued by the Chief of the Currency and Printing Bureau to the counting division, where it is counted by three official counters, the person receiving being charged and accountable for every sheet. At the same time the character and denomination of the bonds is assigned to each, so that the aggregate of values is known at each issue. Sometimes, however, in the course of preparation some sheets are soiled or torn or defectively printed; of such a record is duly made, counted by a committee, burned or destroyed by maceration, under the director of another committee, with the same particularity as bonds once issued and returned. This is the theory and practice of the Bureau. This is the process:—A committee of three or four—one each from the Secretary's, Register's and Treasurer's office—to count the bonds and currency returned for destruction. Then a committee of four, one each from said offices and a citizen outside the department, appointed by the Secretary, whose duly is to receive from the first committee, and see that all such bonds and currency are actually destroyed. However, all bonds for destruction must come through the Register's office, where they are cancelled by punching both the bonds and the respective coupons in the case of coupon bonds. Three books of registration are kept, in which are entries of the number of bonds destroyed, and their denomination certified by the counting committee; also a certificate of the second committee that the same have been burned or destroyed; said books are kept, one in the Secretary's, one in the Register's and one in the Trensurer's office. When sheets parity printed or biank are destroyed, it has been usual not only to designate not only the number of sneets but the denomination they would have if the sheets had been perfected into bonds and issued. Everything appears as if the bonds were perfect except that at the top of the page of the book of certificates is stated the value and character of the sheets had been perfected into bonds and issued. Everything appears as if the bonds were perfect except that at the top of the page of the book of certificates is sta by three official counters, the person re-ceiving being charged and accountable for Bureau being charged with the number of sheets and the denomination thereof, the same as printed, claimed a credit should be given the Bureau for each sheet as money, the value it was intended to possess. Secretary Chase sustained the view of the Bureau; General Spinner, the Treasurer, not only dissented, but refused to have them so credited; it was finally agreed that there should be the same formality in counting and destroying and the same record as in the case of bonds perfected, and that they should be credited, not as money, but denominated "statistical:" this is a formal and designated record to correspond with the original issue.

ting, for the sake of argument, that all the reconstruction laws were constitutional, he claimed that under toose has even the constitution of Alabama a constitution and been rejected. Exguse it as they might, the simple question was whether Congress should be made and the constitution of the constitution

said sheets were to be destroyed and why a record of denominations was added. He was informed as above stated and declined signing the ordinary certificate of destruction until the Counting Committee had certified the condition of the sheets. They were then destroyed and a certificate in accordance with the facts signed on the proper books, before described, and containing the statement and certificate of the Counting Committee. On the top of the page on which the said statement and certificate were entered, it is distinctly stated they were called blanks. A copy of said page is amaxed and made part of this report. No person through whose hands they passed had any idea that they were destroying them in piace of or substitutes for bonds. All knew they were blanks; the whole proceeding was public and open. After being taken by the Secretary's commission of inquiry the sheets were not again in charge of the Printing Bureau. The attention of General Spinner was called to this matter about three weeks ago. He examined the circumstances and found no fraud. His attention was again called to it on the 9th instant. He did not intend to convey the impression that there was any fraud, for he knew there had not been. He did say it was wrong to destroy blank paper, also wrong to denominate it as bonds, which should be explained, and had he known it was to be destroyed he would not have allowed it. He was not aware that it is customary to destroy blank paper.

to be destroyed he would not have allowed it. He was not aware that it is customary to destroy blank paper.

The character of the bonds alleged to be stolen sustain the above facts. It will be remembered they were registered in the office of the Register of the Treasury, who kept an account of every registered bond, with the name of the person to whom payable and before each semi-annual period for the payment of the interest. A schedule is made out for each place where there is a sub-treasury, and where the holders reside and the proper amount to meet the interest at each place is remitted. At each change of ownership the bond is sent to the Register's Office and a new bond issued to the new owner. It was, therefore, evidently impossible by a combination of all the persons through whose hands the sheets-passed, aided by every person in the Printing Bureau, to consummate a fraud of this kind without detection. Eighteen millions of bonds, with fictitious names of bonds ordered to be discharged in the Register's Office, could not possibly be used and escape discovery.

Under a concurrent resolution of the two houses adopted in March last a sub-committee of the committee has been engaged in the investigation of the issue of the various loans of the government since the beginning of 1861, inquiring into the details of each loan, the number of bonds printed, the number issued, the number destroyed, &c. The voluminous testimony in regard to these points will be laid before Congress in due time.

The committee having found nothing irregular in the matters referred to, that no frauds were attempted, neither could any have been consummated in the case of registered bonds, do, therefore, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

COCK FIGHTING.

Brooklyn vs. New York-"Stag" Main Five for \$300 and \$25 on Each Battle-At Half-past Twelve o'Clock This Morning Seven Battles Fought, Brooklyn Winning the Main.

The breeders of aristocratic fowls-of all that is game in chickendom-have had for several weeks a rest that has nerved them to future contests, entering their birds of greater courage and value, that every "point" should be well con-tested. Some indifferent battles between chickens of inferior character have recently been fought, but there was exhibited so little "blood" that they were unworthy of prominent notice. Not until last evening has any match of prominence been fought between game chickens for some time, and all the "knowing ones" reserved their midnight hours and superfluous cash that they might be present at what really was a series

reserved their midnight hours and superfluous cash that they might be present at what really was a series of battles where aristocratic fowldom were pitted each against the other. The "nod" being given, and with the additional stimulus of large amounts of money, a crowd of gentlemen from many miles around the metropolis gathered together in the suburbs last evening to witness a fight of game birds, and thus, with the enterprise always incident to the movements of the Herald, the result of the main of this fight is given thus early.

The contest in many particulars was different from other mains fought on the same battle ground, inasmuch as this included chickens but eight and ten months old—"stags"—yet within them were embodied all the courage, all the spirit, all the revengefulness noticed in the their elder brethren. The terms of this latest match were that New York and Brooklyn should each show lifteen cocks weighing from four to five pounds, and from them a match list made out in regard to relative weights.

The through that assembled to witness the battle was large and harmonious. In the order of "weighing in" there was much speculation; but all were, with one accord, desirous of seeing a fight and being each with the other as friendly as possible. The New York fowls were bred in Abany, Rondout, Tivoli and surrounding towns, their strains being of the irish and English, while the Brooklyn main were of the Derby and Heathwood pedigree. The same rules in every essential phase governing the previously reported battles were observed in this. From the fifteen shown nine battles were agreed upon, the main to be of five.

Each and every bird fought with a vim and determination that entitle their owners to great praise, as condition and all else that makes fight in birds they possessed. In the handling all was done ably and satisfactorily.

condition and all else that makes fight in birds they possessed. In the handling all was done ably and satisfactorily.

First Fight.—It was five minutes past nine before the contestants appeared in the recently white washed pit. Bets of twenty to sixteen were frequently made that New York would win the main before the birds were brought in. Brooklyn showed a black red with a yellow hackle, New York the same color with a darker hackle and of five pounds. The Brooklyn chicken seemed a better formed fowl than his antagonist, but both were in excellent condition. There was quick work. Brooklyn hit rapidly and effectively, and within two minutes the New York bird lay dead, his throat cut in many places.

Second Fight.—Twenty minutes, the usual time between fights, having clapsed, Brooklyn presented a pyle while New York brought in a black red, each of four pounds. Brooklyn had been very sick and was said to be out of condition, but the sanguine men around the pit bet two to one on him. Quick work was the word and Brooklyn received much punishment, but returned thrust after thrust and after losing his eyes he repaid in deadly conflict all the plunges he received and only gave up when choked to death by his own blood. Time, six minutes.

Third Fight.—Each side had gained a fight, and the friends of New York again launched out their money without seeming reflection. Brooklyn showed a brown red with light hackle, while New York sent in a birch gray with light hackle, while New York sent in a birch gray with light hackle, while New York sent in a birch gray with light hackle, deach four pounds five ounces. There was but little time lost, as the brown red, amid cries of ten to five on him, broke the leg of New York and followed up his fearful thrusts with such rapidity and excellent judgment that the throat of New York was cut completely away, and his handler threw up the fight, after eleven minutes.

Fourth Fight.—Two to one on Brooklyn by many voices, with but few takers. New York handed in a dark red with dark hackle,

ight minutes.

Figh Fight.—The battles were now even. Betting

Fight.—The battles were now even. Betting was twenty to fourteen on Brooklyn—not taken. New York handed in a gray, with dark hackle, but Brooklyn showed blue red, with a must colored hackle, each four pounds eight ounces. The Brooklyn chicken was quick and fearfully active, as within two minutes New York was dead, the steel gast of his opponent entering his brain.

Sixth Fight.—Ten to seven on Brooklyn, and several inclined to think New York's chickens were still good took all such odds. Both showed a black red weighing four pounds ten eunces. New York obtained a cub throat instantly, but was game to the last, as Brooklyn after tearing out both his eyes killed him with a deadly thrust in the brain. Time, thirteen minutes.

killed him with a deadly thrust in the brain. Time, thirteen minutes.

Seventh Fight.—Brooklyn was now jubliant. This fight and the main was won. Betting was ten to seven on Brooklyn. New York showed a brown-red with yeilow backle, weighing four pounds eleven ounces, while Brooklyn presented a black-red with a dark backle, weighing four pounds twelve ounces. Although New York fought well he had his throat cut, eyes put out, and was finally killed by his antagonist in nine minutes. Brooklyn thus winning the main. Here, it being half-past twelve this morning, and the main'won, our reporter with many others left the pit. The eighth and ninth fights were to be fought at once, each weighing respectively four pounds two ounces and four pounds one ounce. No better and determined fighting has been seen this year than in this main.

A BOLD AVENGER.—A young man is now stopping at the Key City House, by the name of George W. Forter, whose parents, brothers, sisters and relatives were all murdered at Redwood, Minnesota, in the great Indian massacre of 1861. He is the sole survivor and was the only one left to communicate the mournful intelligence to the nearest settlement. Bereft in one short aour of all that he held dear on earth, and with the victims of a savage ferocity extended in death before him, he took a solemn vow of vengeance. How well he has performed that yow the reader may judge when we state that in six years young Porter has, alone, and with the assistance of nothing but his trusty rife, sent to the happy hunting grounds the souls of one hundred and eight Indian braves. He carried with him a peace of canebrake, about twelve inches in length, and whenever he killed at Indian he would make a notch in this. One hundred and eight notches are now to be counted on the piece of cane alinded to, the last one being cat on Christmas, 1866.—Dubuque (loug) Herald, March 2.

A Namon Escape. On the 3d Inst. as two men.

NEWS ITEMS.

Yesterday a hill was introduced in the New Jersey ssembly incorporating the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. It authorizes the construction of a bridge over the Hudson river between New York city and Union township, Hudson county,

Jefferson Davis left New Orleans on the 8th for The total loss by the fire at Jefferson Toyas on the

night of the 29th ult. foots up over \$1,000,000. The Phoenix and Ætna Insurance Companies are the chief

William Henry Augustus Bissell, D. D., rector of Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., was unanimous elected Bishop of Vermont by the Episcopal Convertion in Burlington yesterday. tion in Burlington yesterday.

The residence of Dr. James Richardson, on the Cumminsville pike, three miles from Cincinnati, was entered yesterday morning and robbed of \$5,500 m United States five-twenty bonds and \$300 worth of silver plate. The robbers escaped.

The Shipowners' Convention, at Cleveland, Onio-organized yesterday afternoon by the appointment of W. M. Egan, of Chicago, as President. After ap-pointing a Committee on Credentials the Convention adjourned until this evening.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Church, comprising the States of Missouri and Arkansas, met-in St. Louis yesterday.

One hundred guns were fired in Detroit yesterday in celebration of the passage in the House of Representatives of the bill to repeal the Internal Revenue tax on all manufactures.

some years ago Mr. Miller, a cashier in a bank in Jackson, Tenn., was murdered, and the bank robbed of \$5,000 in gold and about \$1,500 in paper money. The murder and robbery occurred after nightfail and the murderer escaped. The affair remained a mystery until Walker, who was lynched last week in Maury county, was captured. Just before he was hanged he confessed the murder and robbery and stated that he was only eighteen years of age when he perpetrated the horrible crime.

Later advices from Knoxville contradict the re-ported killing of two cavalyy men in Claybourn county. No collision occurred. One of the distillers was arrested; the others escaped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000 forfeit.

Who suffers pain from the top of the head to the soles of the feet? Some person advertised that he will give #1,000 it any article except his will cure pain in five minutes. Now, Dr. Daniels does not use perpermint water mixed with alcohol to apply on the body, pray with a brush and then with a flannel cloth, until it rought has here by the head of a received a article called "Pain Sponge," which is a liquid extracted from roots, barks and here obtained in the West India Islanda. By saturating a sponge with the liquid and using it in one minute the pain is gone. It will cure all cases of backetch, islands the pain is gone. It will cure all cases of backetch, islands in three minutes, and can be had of all drugstats and the pain in three minutes, and can be had of all drugstats and the pain three minutes, and can be had of which will cure an enuse of deafness with the Electric Oil where it is \$1,000. All pain will be cured, free of charge, with, the Pain Sponge, and all cases of deafness and chronic will forfed \$1,000. All pain will be cured, free of charge, record street, Philadeliphia. New York agency, 21 Park row, New York.

MEDICAL WONDER, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

A MEDICAL WONDER—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages geofula, King's Eyil, Erystpelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, great Debitity, Livre Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c., are most certainly cured by this soverelign purifier. It has been tested by the public during sixteen years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curactive for Fistula in all curable cases.

Principal depot, 348 Girand street. Sold by druggists. \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW

A. -CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN
J. CLUTE, Broker.
176 Broadway and 158 Fulton. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN NEW YORK and States where non-support, drunkenness or descr is sufficient cause. No publicity. Advice free. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 261 Broadway.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS ARE "POPU-lar because reliable." Plant them once and you with plant them always. Send for Buist's Garden Manal and Alimanac for 1868 and Gardeners' Frice Anderson of Seeds, mailed free. We deliver all orders in New York freight paid. Address Robert Buist, Jr., Seed trower, Philadelphia.

BREAST MILK.

A perfect substitute for Breast Milk is

THE SAME AS HEALTHY MOTHERS' MILK. It is excellent for Invalids and Dyspectics. It has been, tried and is used by the best physicians. Sold by druggists. G. W. Comstock, 57 Cortland street, New York.

NEW PATENT. Duplex metallic ends Suspenders

They are equal to the best French styles, patterns and quality, and are undoubtedly the handsomest goods shown in the WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING CO.. No. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade street, New York.

The West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company are; also the manufacturers of J. W. BRADLEY'S Celebrated Patent Duplex Elliptic (or double spring) Skirts, which are now offered in the market at

Greatly reduced prices,

For the million to purchase. PAIN SPONGE.—ALL PAINS AND ACHES CURED BY Dr. Daniel's Pain Sponge, Pain Sponge cures all pain it it drives all pain from the body in five minutes. Applied free I drives all pain from the formatism, &c., cured free of charge. All cases of deafness, rheumatism, &c., cured free of charge by De Grath's Electric Oil, at the office, 352 North Second street, Philadelphia, and 43 Chatham street, New York.

Use Dr. Daniel's Pain Spongs, 25c., 56c. and 31 per bottle.

Electric Oil, 50c. and \$1 per bottle. Try it.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND...TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH S, A LADY'S
Pur Collar, in West Twenty-third street. The owner
can have it by proving property and paying expenses.
L. CONNOLLY,
421 West Forty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avs.

FOUND-ON SATURDAY LAST, A SMALL SUM OF money. The owner can have the same by giving particulars and name addressed to box 1,582 Post office. OST.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID TO whoever will return to No. 168 Fifth avenue a plain Gold Watch and Chain, supposed to have been lost at Curtis' jewelry store, butween Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, in Broadway, on Monday, the 9th inst.

OST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR ONE HUNdired shares of the stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. Express,
No. 2,898, in name of Lewis Einstein & Co. Notice is herough
given that the payment or transfer of said certificate has been
stopped, and measures have been taken for the releasue of the
said certifiquie. STOUT & DICKINSON, 36 Broad street.

LOST-ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE Olympic Theatre, a Mink Boa; was picked up by a lady. It left at 100 West Thirty-first street the finder will be suitably rewarded.

OST—A SABLE BOA, AT STEINWAY HALL (MRS. Butler's reading), yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon.

OST \$30 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED—
A lady's Gold Watch and Chain. Watch with open white face and second hands. Address H. Dodd, Herald office. L OST - ON TUESDAY, 10TH, A CHILD'S BLACK VEL-vot Hat, blue feather, going from No. 5 Christopher streets to Sixth avenue. Any person returning same will be reward-Mrs. PHILIP.

IF THE TRUCKMAN WHO ABOUT TWO WEEKS, ago delivered some pipe lead on the corner of East Brust-way and Pike street will call, he will find it much to his advantage.

CHRISTOPHER BYRNS.

NEWARD.—THE CARTMAN WHO CALLED UPON Thomas Otis, Le Roy & Co., on the 15th of October, 1827, with an order for six kegs of shot and received and delivered, the same, will find it to his advantage to call at No. 261 Watterstreet, immediately.

REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 9TH, A BELT, marked Morton Commandery, No. 4. The above roward will be paid by THOMAS GREGG, 69 Vessey street.

\$10 REWARD. LOST, AN ENGLISH BULL DOO, weighing about 18 pounds, white, with brindle spots on head and rump; ears not cut; answers to the name of Billy. Apply at No. 25 Marketheld street, in the mill stone shop.

\$20 REWARD.—LOST AT THE ARION BALL, and the set with pearls and opsi. The reward will be paid on an enturn to 80 water street, near Wall. \$50 REWARD.—MISSING SINCE FEBRUARY 10, Annie Hearne, aged ten years; has dark hair, iblue eyes, elight sear on herjieft temple; wore a drab dress, blank pockey. Any person knowing her whereabouts will receive the above reward by calling on J. Connolly, 31 Essex street, New York.

\$100 REWARD. THE DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS taken from residence No. 132 William street, Brooklyn, on the evening of Pebruary 34, being of no value but to the owner, the above reward will be paid if they are returned. No questions asked.

8. L. BROWN, 169 Fulton street, up stairs, New York.

\$200 WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the return to 371 Cherry street, New York, of two Watches and other property stelen from 74 South Third street, Williamsburg, Friday, March 6.